

THE BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. XLII.]

TUESDAY, 6 AUGUST, 1833.

[NO. 2263.]

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Bombay, 6th August, 1833.

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Bombay, 6th August, 1833.

JUS Published—Number XX of the OLYMPIAN SPORTING MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog-Hunter, 2 Reminiscences of the Fancy, 3 Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim," 4 The Florikan, 5 A Bison Hunt, 6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India, 7 Captain Mundy, 8 Animals by their proper names, 9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment, 10 Lines for the O. S. M., 11 Native Pharmacopoeia, 12 Hunters of Yore, 13 A Song, 14 Hunting in the Southern Mahratta Country, 15 An Epistle from the Northern Concan, 16 Steeple Chases, 17 Performances of Chester, 18 The Hunting and Shooting Diversions of the Boon-declan, 19 A Sagacious Horse, 20 The Union Coach, Races to Come, and the Racing Calendar.

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Bombay, 6th August, 1833.

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Bombay, 6th August, 1833.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.
ARRIVAL, —none since our last.
DEPARTURE.
Ensign G. Cruickshank, 3d Regt N. I. to the Deccan.
Lieut. and Adjutant C. W. Wenn, Marine Batta. to Poona.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.
BIRTHS.
At Bolaram, on 28th July, the Lady of D. S. Young, Esq. of a Son.
At Byculia, on the 5th Inst. Mrs. A. McAulay, of a Daughter.
On the morning of the 5th inst., at No. 43, Small Colaba, Mrs. J. M. Burton, of a son.

DEATH.
On the evening, of the 4th inst. at Small Colaba, Thos. of Mr. Conductor Wakeford, of the I. N. aged 15 months.

SHIPPING REPORT.
ARRIVALS, —none since our last.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 2.—French Ship La Pactole, Martin Boussets, Master, to China.
Passengers.—Mr. Clamageram.
Ship Hero, Jas. Thomson, Master, to London.

Passengers.—Asst. Surg. Peter Gray, and Lieut. Wilson.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS.—Lowther Castle.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER.—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.—Hail, Charles Kerr, Hero, Lady Feversham Spence, Surrey, London, and Mary Bibby.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futtay Islam, John William Dare, Maria, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamood, Minerva, Ann, Valasandram, Ann Follis, Louisa, Sumaney, Glenelg, Sultana, Guharo and Pittamber.
PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, and Amelia.
FRENCH.—Buffon.
ARAB.—Futtl Raymon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
The letter signed "another play goer" concerns the managers of the Theatre much more than the public and we therefore would advise the writer to forward them a copy, as we have not room for it in our columns.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 6 AUGUST, 1833.

We are sorry to state that the cholera has broken out very severely amongst H. M. 2d or Queen's Royal Regt. in the town barracks. On Friday last there were no less than six deaths among the men; and on Saturday and Sunday, two more each day.

We regret to say that a disturbance, like the one at Poona last year, but not of so serious a nature, occurred in the Bazar on Saturday last. The cause too, was precisely the same as that of the Poona riot, being a sudden increase in the price of grain of all kinds.—It seems that the accounts from the north of Guzerat and Kattewar, within the last few days, have been of the most unfavorable description. Little or no rain has fallen in those districts, and the probability therefore is, that the crops of the season will be totally destroyed. This has induced the grain dealers here to increase the price of grain no less than 50 per cent, and as they did it in the course of a single day, the consequence among the poorer classes, who were totally unprepared for such a measure, may easily be imagined. The greatest indignation prevailed throughout the Bazar against the obnoxious individuals who, as usual, were supposed to be taking an unfair advantage of the public, and acts of a riotous nature succeeded. In the midst of the confusion, a party of sepoys belonging to the 6th N. I. took advantage of the moment to make an attack upon a shroff, and we believe succeeded in plundering him of a small sum in copper coin. On the succeeding day, the Bazar being still in an unsettled state, a larger party of men from the same regiment commenced a general attack upon the grain dealers. But these people took alarm sufficiently early to secure themselves, and most of their property, by closing their shops, and the loss on their part was trifling. The confusion however, which occurred was again taken advantage of by the sepoys to plunder; and a few shops which remained open in the Bazar, were entered and rifled of their contents, but in no case to a large amount.

The police we learn have secured a few of the individuals engaged in this affair, which at one time was deemed so serious that an order was despatched for the Queen's Royals to be in immediate readiness in case they might be wanted. But tranquillity, we are happy to say, was at length restored without their means, and nothing remains to be done, but to trace out as many of the miscreants who were the cause of the disturbance as possible.

It is a curious fact that, strong as the feeling is among the natives of this island, against the Purdasees, who form the greater part of the 6th. regiment, from the lawlessness of their habits, in the present case, the course they have pursued is not looked upon in an unfavorable light, and the general opinion appears to be that the grain dealers, of the two, are by far the most deserving of punishment! Against unfair impressions of this kind we have already said enough upon the occasion of the Poona riot, and shall only add, therefore, that as there is too much reason to fear a great scarcity, if not famine, in many parts of the presidency this year, it would be well to let the natives know as generally as possible, the determination of Government to protect property in grain to the utmost, and to secure the possessors the same rights and privileges over it that they would possess over property of any other description. It is to the prejudices which exist upon this subject that all the grain riots which have taken place within the last twelvemonth are to be attributed, and the sooner they are eradicated the better.

CACUTTA.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

To the Editor of the John Bull.
SIR,—We ought to be very much obliged to our brethren at Cuttack, for having brought to our subject the stagnation of promotion in our service, and the present state of our Annuity Fund, to the special notice of those interested in the same.

It appears, however, to me, that the plan they have suggested is rather of a complicated nature; and as it does not hold out an equal and permanent advantage to the service at large, but only provides for the benefit of 48 individuals, I fear it is not very likely to meet with

general support from the subscribers to the Fund, or from our Honorable Masters in England.

I would therefore propose the following permanent changes in lieu of the Cuttack temporary arrangements:—

1. That the number of annuities to be offered hereafter to the service annually be reduced from 9 to 6—and that the pensions be proportionably increased from £1000 to £1500 per annum.

2. That the 36 annuities of £1000 per annum, now appropriated, be reduced in number to 24, and offered at once in regular rotation to the service at £1500 per annum.

The advantages of this plan are, I think,

1. That we shall very probably obtain 6 regular steps every year, which we have not had hitherto; for, on referring to the Annual Register, I find that from May 1825 to May 1832, only 32 civilians have retired on the pension, being an average of 4 and a fraction every year for the last seven years.

2. That we shall have a good chance of 24 steps immediately; and lastly, that we shall all fare alike.

Your's obediently,
LYCOURG.

Cal. Cour. July 16.

OPIUM.

The Cape papers recently received, communicate the gratifying intelligence of the return of the Bark Sylph, which was supposed to be lost, in safety to Lintin, after an adventurous voyage to the North-eastern Coast, and an absence of many months. She is reported to have proceeded as high as 41° 30' North, and to have lost four men from the effects of severe cold. However, it appears, she succeeded in selling all her Opium, and exchanging it for Sycee.

The stock of Opium at Lintin was reduced from 3168½ chests, on the first April, to 2001 chests on the 1st May. Yet in the face of clearance, exceeding 23,000 chests in the preceding twelve months, which is more than the exportable produce of Bengal and Malwa of the present season, the market continued very dull, and prices almost nominal, as under—

Patna, new	660	Ds.	old	765	Ds.
Benares	640	"	"	720	"
Malwa	"	"	"	650	"

When the great falling off in the supply from Malwa this year becomes known in China, the market will, of course, revive. It is extraordinary that the demand for that description of Opium should have increased so much during the past year, as to carry off more than twice as many chests of Malwa as were consumed of Bengal, and at the same time to raise its price to an equality with the Bengal drug. Another circumstance, which deserves the particular attention of the Board, is the remarkable difference in the quotations of old and new Opium of this presidency. We have met with no explanation accounting for the relative depreciation of the latter.

The authorities of Macao have been prohibiting transhipment of goods from one vessel to another outside of the harbour, and attempted to force a revenue thereby. It seems, however, that the new rules were abandoned almost as soon as they were promulgated, when it was discovered that the convenience of transit at Macao might be dispensed with by foreign vessels. The Opium trade is said to have been lost to Macao by similar policy.

The lovers of music will be interested to learn, that "The members of the Corps Operatique, recently arrived from South America, en route for Calcutta, have determined on remaining during the summer months at Macao; where a subscription has been already entered into, to enable them to get up a succession of Italian Operas, the first, we suppose ever attempted in the Celestial Empire. The performances are to be twice a month."—Cal. Cour. July 17.

We understand that the Sylph of this Port which was some time missing; and of which no accounts had been heard at Canton several months after she sailed on an experimental voyage to the N. E. Coast of China, has at length, turned up and may be daily expected. We hear that she had been so far north as to have been a long time frozen up!

The situation in which the Sylph experienced this severely cold weather was the Gulf of Pecheli, in latitude 42 north. Several of her crew lost fingers and toes, and some died from the effects of the frost. The natives were exceedingly amicable and most eager to trade. Our cheap woollens and broad cloth would find a ready sale no doubt in such a climate. The Sylph sold all her opium we believe, and is bringing her returns in sycee silver.

We are very happy to be enabled to inform our military friends, from undoubted authority, that the Board of Control has taken up the memorial of Colonel Henry Faithful (artillery) on the supersession of Company's by King's Colonels with readiness and right spirit. In concert with Lord Hill, we rejoice to find, it was at length resolved about the middle of February, that the grievance complained of should be substantially remedied, and the recurrence of a like injury prevented in future. The official orders on the subject may be expected by the next ships; for the only point in the adjustment which remained to be decided—at the time we mentioned—

was whether the Officers so wrongfully superseded should have their places in the Army List restored to them by receiving back-rank, as full Colonels, or whether those who had so strongly jumped over their Seniors were to have their anticipated promotion cancelled.

We doubt not that this equitable adjustment of a real injury will be satisfactory even to H. M. Officers who had immediately benefited by it—we have never conversed with a single man of liberality who did not fully and frankly admit the merits of the case.

The promotion of Lieutenant Colonel D. McLeod to a Colonelcy caused him to supersede fifty or sixty Lieutenant Colonels, King's and Company's. Those of H. M. Service were compensated by obtaining Colonelcies of equal date, which restored them to their places above Colonel McLeod. But most of the superseded Company's Lieutenant-Colonels were thereby passed over by the King's Colonels, in addition to the "go-by" they had previously suffered from the Colonel of their own service, which cannot be called a grievance but a chance, equal for every branch, and to the advantages or disadvantages of which, all are prepared to stand.

The wrong done to the third parties in the above transactions; that is to Colonel Faithful and the memorializing Company's Colonels—may evidently be redressed either by giving all the superseded as Colonels by Brevet their relative old places with Colonel McLeod and the King's Colonels;—or by cancelling the Colonelcies of these four last mentioned individuals.

The King's Officers, and the majority of the Army, we suppose, would prefer the first of these methods, not only for the sake of advanced rank and position in society, but because this accident will so far equalize the promotion to Colonel, incident to that Regimental step in the Company's Army. Some awkward readjustments of position however, will arise, in regard to individuals and commands, as in the Agra and Muttra frontier, and at Cawnpore; for example, when Colonel Faithful himself, and several other officers of his corps are at present under the painful liability of doing daily duty below their juniors, Colonels Arnold and Shelton.

We trust, that under no shape, which the contemplated remedy may take, it will be allowed to interfere with the ancient and regular rise of the Company's Army to the rank of Regimental Colonel; a privilege which this seniority service has always enjoyed in common with the seniority-rising branches of the Royal Army—the Artillery, Engineers, and Marines. We shall not feel quite easy till assured on this point by the publication of the intended arrangement dedom-magement in General Orders.

We do not hear whether Colonel Skinner's anomalous case has been adverted to: but as that gallant officer is a King's Lieutenant Colonel by Brevet, we conclude he abides his turn for an army step, with his comrades.—Bengal Hurkaru, 17th July.

The Governor, Sir Lowry Cole, being on the eve of retiring from the Cape, has been asked by a deputation of the inhabitants to allow his picture to be taken in London, to which he of course assented. He has also received the compliment of a dinner given to him by the Officers of the Garrison; and a Subscription Ball and likewise a Military Ball were got up for his Lady. Few Governors have been more popular than Sir Lowry Cole, notwithstanding one or two events which were calculated to produce irritation,—the exertion of his power to suppress a disturbance last year, arising out of the Orders in Council regarding Slaves, and the recent affair of Sir John Wilde. The Advertiser however, assures its readers, that the high character of Sir Lowry Cole is free from any implication in the authorship of the calumnies against the Chief Justice. As we suspected, it is now declared that, in his late proceedings towards the latter, the Governor acted under special orders from the Colonial Office. Further addresses have been presented to the Judge, expressive of the horror with which the malignant imputations are regarded in the Colony, and no accused has yet come forward. The Editor treats the despatch from Lord Goderich as an improper encroachment upon the independence of Colonial Judges, and urges the inhabitants to petition the Throne to grant the same degree of independence to Judges in the Colonies which is enjoyed by the Judges in England.

A Memorial has been presented to the Governor, soliciting his influence with Ministers to obtain from the United States a reduction of the duties on Cape Wines to a footing with French Wines. The former now pay 30 Cents per Gallon, while the latter pay only 6 and 10 Cents, according to their class, in the ports of America.

We observe an allusion to a Commercial failure of some consequence at the Cape, and that the Creditors have consented to allow time for liquidation under a Trust; but the name of the Firm is not mentioned.

A long report is given of the trade of last year, which, if it contains any thing worthy of remark, we shall hereafter notice. The total exports of last January, February and March amounted to £70,419. An association has been formed to improve the breed of cattle by importation.

Twenty Juvenile Apprentices had arrived in the Ship Charles Kerr from London, sent out by the Society for the suppression of Juvenile

Vagrancy, and were immediately engaged. The Colonists, were very eager to have them; for, although they are required to pay £2-10 to £3 annually for each boy, the services of these apprentices are much cheaper than the common wages of the Colony. It is expected that many more will follow.—*Calcutta Courier*, July 18.

The *Habeas Corpus* case reported in our paper of yesterday, is one of very deep moment to the interests of our native subjects. The excitement which it had created in their minds was sufficiently manifested by their crowding the Court to hear the proceedings and the view they took of it was equally made clear by the joy which the decision diffused among them.

A great deal of sympathy seems to have been lavished on the youth, while the feelings of the aged father seem in some quarters to be held to be of no account. Yet there were some less influenced by prejudice, who could not view unmoved the touching scene which occurred when the Judges ordered the father to come forward and take his child—they could not behold with indifference that aged parent fling his arms round his recovered child and sob and weep upon his breast the tears of affection and joy—they could not view this display of paternal feeling, without reflecting that the decision which gave rise to it, was one of which British justice might well be proud, and which was calculated to imbue the native with that confidence in its protection, which is one of the most powerful sources of attachment to the power that affords it.

We understand that the youth after he left the Court and retired to the house of a solicitor with his father, was for some time fiercely opposed to a reconciliation and quoted the text "Thou shalt leave father and mother and go with me" in support of his desire not to return to his home. The circumstance is not calculated to impress us with a favorable idea of the mode in which he had been instructed. He was at length prevailed on however, to go with his father, and they went away quite happy together.

The *John Bull* seems to think the decision is one which however legal is to be regretted. So far from it in our opinion, if ever there was a provision of law which claimed our respect for its sacred regard for the rights of the subject and which was honoured, in the observance, it is that upon which the decision was founded, and which was cited we believe, by Mr. Longueville Clarke; that our readers may judge of it, we place it before them:—

XVI.1. And in order that regard should be had to the civil and religious usages of the said Natives, be it enacted, that the rights and authorities of fathers of families, and Masters of families, according as the same might have been exercised by the Gentoo or Mahomedan law, shall be preserved to them respectively within their said families; nor shall any acts done in consequence of the rule and law of cast, respecting the members of the said families only, be held and adjudged a crime although the same may not be held justifiable by the laws of England.—*Act 21, Geo. III. chap. 70—Rules and Orders.*

Was there any thing in the particular case to exempt it from the application of this just law? So far from it, that one of the learned Judges Sir Edward Ryan observed, that "it was clear on their own statement (that of the parties to the return), that the young boy had to use the mildest expression, been allured from his father's house with the object of inducing him to renounce his religion and adopt Christianity;" and it is quite evident that the senior Judge held an equally strong opinion of the case. He declared, "that while he held the Commission with which His Majesty had honoured him, he would protect the Natives in their rights and privileges to the utmost that the law would permit him." The declaration shews that his Lordship justly appreciates his duty.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 18.

ON THE REPUTED DESCENDANTS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT, IN THE VALLEY OF THE OXUS.

By Lieut. ALEXANDER BURNES, BOMBAY ARMY.

[Read at the Meeting of the Asiatic Society, 29th May, 1833.]

In speaking of the existence of Grecian colonies in the remote regions of Central Asia, said to be descended from Alexander of Macedonia, it is necessary to premise that I am not indulging in speculation, but asserting a lineage of various tribes of people, that is claimed by themselves, and merits therefore our attention. Marco Polo is the first author who mentions the existence of such a people, and informs us that the Meer *Badakhshān* laid claim to a Grecian origin. The emperor Baber corroborates the testimony, and the historian of his grandson Akbar, the renowned Abul Fazil, points to the country of the *Shahpash Kafirs*, north of *Peshawar*, as the seat of these so-called Macedonians. Mr. Elphinstone, has I think, successfully refuted this supposition, for the *Kafirs* are a savage and mountainous tribe, without a tradition on the subject.

The great elevation of their country appears to me satisfactorily to account for all their physical peculiarities, nor can I look upon these people as any other than the aborigines of the plains, who fled to their present elevated abode in the wars that followed the introduction of Mohammedanism. *Kafir* means simply an infidel, and is applied by Mohammedans to all who disbelieve in their prophet. Mr. Elphinstone confirms the statement of Marco Polo by telling us that the chief of *Darwāz*, in the valley of the Oxus, claimed a descent from Alexander, which was admitted by all his neighbours. Such was the extent of information

with which I entered the valley of that river, sufficient, it will be said, to excite the utmost curiosity, and it will be seen that I found ample encouragement in the investigation of such traditions while in the very seats of their existence.

If it was believed that the chiefs of *Badakhshān* and *Darwāz* alone laid claim to these hereditary honours, what was my surprise to find that there were six other personages established in them, at least to the satisfaction of the people. The chiefs that extend eastward of *Darwāz*, and occupy the provinces of *Kulub-shagnān* and *Wakhan*, north of the Oxus, assert the same descent. The Meer or chief of *Badakhshān* receives in modern times the honours mentioned by the Venetian traveller. He has the title of *Shāh* and *Malik*, or king, and his children that of *Shāh-zādā*, or Prince; but this ancient house has been subverted within these twelve years by the Meer of *Kundūz*, and *Badakhshān* is now held by a *Türk* family. To the eastward of *Badakhshān*, and extending to *Kashmir*, lie the hill states of *Chitral*, *Gilgit*, and *Iskardo*, where the claims to a Grecian descent are likewise conceded to each of the princes. The first of these has the title of *Shah Kator*. The present ruler is of small stature, and possesses as great a celebrity in these countries for his long beard as the *Shah* of Persia. The chief of *Iskardo* occupies a singular fortress on the Indus and N. E. of *Kashmir*, which he has the hardihood to assert was constructed in the days of Alexander himself! This country borders on little *Thibet* or *Balti*. Nor is this the ultimate limit of the traditions; for the soldiers of the *Tungani* tribe, who are sent from the western provinces of China, and garrison *Yarkand* and the neighbouring cities, also claim a Grecian origin. They however seek with greater modesty a descent from the soldiers of Alexander's army, and not from the conqueror himself.

Such is a correct list of the reputed descendants of Alexander the Great, and it is in some degree confirmatory of their claim that the whole of these princes are *Tajiks*, or the aborigines of this country before it was overrun by *Turki* or *Tatar* tribes. But how shall we reconcile these accounts with the histories that have travelled down to our times, whence we learn that the son of Philip did not even leave an heir to inherit his gigantic conquests, much less a numerous list of colonies that have survived a lapse of more than two thousand years in a distant quarter of Asia? Whether their descent is viewed as true or fabulous, the people themselves acknowledge the hereditary dignity of the princes, and they in their turn claim every royal honor and refuse their children in marriage to other tribes. These *Tajiks*, being now converted to *Islam*, view Alexander as a prophet, and to the distinction which they derive from his warlike achievements they add the honor of being related to one of the inspired messengers of the Deity. I have had opportunities of conversing with some members of the *Badakhshān* family, but there was nothing in form or feature which favoured their Grecian lineage, nor is there any thing in the languages of any of these tribes (of all of which I have specimens), that indicate a connexion with Greece. The people are fair complexioned, and not unlike the Persians of modern times, while there is the most decided contrast between them and the *Turks* and *Uzbeks*.

We learn from the historians of Alexander's expedition that he warred in the kingdom of *Bactriana*. The city of *Balkh*, that lies in the vicinity of these territories, is readily fixed upon as that capital of the Greek monarchs. Setting aside every local identity the modern inhabitants will inform you that the country between *Bal* and *Cabul* has the name of "*Bakhar Zemin*," or the *Bakhtar* country, in which we recognise *Bactria*. This fact renders it by no means impossible that a Grecian colony had some time or other existed in the country. It may therefore be supposed that the dynasty which succeeded Alexander in his empire ascended the valley of the Oxus, the fertility of which would attract them. They would then be conducted by *Chitral* and *Iskardo* into *Balti* or little *Thibet*, and the neighbourhood of *Kashmir*, and we may perhaps account for the early civilization of that beautiful valley in such a migration of Grecian colonists. The introduction of the religion of Mohammed into every country seems to have been fatal to historical annals of a prior era, and I doubt not that any traces which may have existed of the Macedonian invasion, or of the Seleucidae, their successors, disappeared in that great revolution. The countries on the upper course of the Oxus lay beyond the line of *Tatar* invasion, and I infer from the modern language of *Badakhshān*, which is Persian, and its connexion with that country, that the tribes on the Oxus followed the destinies of the Persian empire. This would favor the supposition of their having been conquered by Alexander. If we cannot bring ourselves to concede to these moderns the illustrious lineage of Alexander the Great, we must still receive their traditions as the most concurring proof of his having overrun these countries; and till some well-grounded argument can be brought forward to the contrary, I cannot for my own part deny the title of the chiefs to the honours which they claim. I received the information from natives of these countries, and as they entertained no doubts of its truth and authenticity, I have contented myself with recording that upon which others will be able to enlarge and speculate.—*Journal of the Asiatic Society—Calcutta Courier*, July 16.

CHINA.

FORMOSA.—The accounts which we hear of the state of things in this island, are so various

and contradictory, that it is not easy to arrive at any thing approaching to the truth. Some of the insurgents appear to have been subdued, more by treachery, and bribery, than the force of arms; but others are said to be still holding out in formidable strength against the government. We are not, however, in possession of any particulars.

MACAO OPERA.—The members of the corps operative, recently arrived from South America, en route for Calcutta, have determined on remaining during the summer months at Macao, where a subscription has been already entered into, to enable them to get up a succession of Italian Operas, the first, we suppose, ever attempted in the celestial empire. The performances are to be twice a month. The first (*Il Barbiere*) was announced for the 8th inst. but the ill health of some of the corps has caused a postponement.

COMMERCE OF MACAO.

We had occasion, some short time since, to notice an interruption to the commerce of this place, by a regulation prohibiting the shipment of cargo on board of vessels in the roads of Macao; according to the information which we had received, gave the credit of this restriction to the Chinese local authorities. In this we find, that we were in error; this act of illiberality and impolicy being due to the Portuguese Senate, which, we hear, has, doubtless with the view of increasing the riches and resources of the place, resolutely determined on driving away from their port the small remains of the once great trade, which it formerly possessed, and which it might still enjoy, were the capabilities of the place left to their own free development, unhampered by restrictions and prohibitions, by which commerce may be destroyed, can never be created.

It is with considerable reluctance, that we approach this subject; but the effect of these recent enactments will be for a time, at least, severely felt by all engaged in foreign commerce, especially that with the Straits, that we cannot allow them to pass by, without at least recording our opinion of them, and of the sentiments which have given them birth.

To make many of our readers acquainted with the facts of the case, it is necessary to inform them, that since the forced withdrawal of the Opium trade from Macao, consequent on regulations of the nature of these now attempted, a considerable portion of the trade of the place has consisted in the landing of cargoes, destined for Canton, from vessels not intending to enter within the Bocca Tigris: the duties and charges, on goods so landed, amounting to about the same sum as would be paid for sending them direct to Whampoa by another ship from Lintin. In like manner, great part of the outward cargoes of many vessels was sent to Macao for shipment in the roads. The amount of duties produced by this transit system was considerable, and employment was thus afforded, to numbers of the population, including agents, proprietors of the cargo boats, which possessed the privilege of carrying goods to and fro, porters, &c. &c. The trade, which might by moderation and economy, have been increased to a great extent, it is now sought to convert, by compulsion, into one which may, more directly tend to the augmentation of the revenue, by prohibiting all communication with vessels not entering the harbour. The dues are so heavy as effectually to prevent the adoption of this alternative, and the consequence will, of course, be the total withdrawal of the trade, and the formation of some new channel in which it may be carried on free from the chance of interruption by like ill-judged and vexatious interference. Plans for this purpose already exist, and, we doubt not, will be soon matured and acted upon.

The old adage *quem Deus avult perdere prius dementat* has never been more completely borne out than in the case of governments ruined by their own acts:—for them indeed the lessons of wisdom are valueless, and the experience of ages is in vain—they go on from impolicy to injustice in the silly endeavour to force a trade, which they wanted the sense to preserve; and flounder on from one act of folly to another, till those whom they should have cherished as their friends, grown weary of jealousies and exactions, are fain to abandon them to the misery and ruin to which a few years cannot fail to consign them.

The decrease in the once great commerce of Macao; the withdrawal of the Opium trade from their port; their diminished resources; and the general decline of a place which should be a scene of activity and opulence; might have convinced the rulers that the system on which they have acted—and to which they cling the closer, as it were in defiance of experience—was a delusive one. The same might have been deduced from the signal failures which have attended the attempts on the part of the ignorant Chinese authorities to exact exorbitant sums from all vessels entering their harbor; as it was in order to avoid these extortions that small vessels have resorted to Lintin, or taken advantage of the very landing system at Macao, to retain which, it seems to be now thought foreigners will submit to any enactment, however extortionate or absurd. Originators of this plan are deceived—commerce must be free, or it cannot flourish; and of this the history of their own settlement might have afforded a sufficiently striking testimony—which should not be lost upon them. If, instead of increasing disabilities, and multiplying exactions, a fair, moderate, and liberal system were established, commerce would revive, and again flourish; and although the greater capital and industry of foreigners would make them the greater gainers by the change, yet the place itself could not fail to reap important advantages from a system based on liberality and common sense. The fable of the goose with the golden eggs, though highly ap-

plicable is too well known to require repetition; we however, recommend the moral to the consideration of those who may have been the originators of a measure, which, if carried into effect, it requires no extraordinary sagacity to foresee, will give a fatal blow to the trade, which previous acts of a similar nature have till now failed to destroy.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COTTON.—The only recent transaction of importance that we hear of, has been the sale of about 3,000 bales of Company's Bengal Cotton, at a rate equal to the importer's price of Ts 10.5 per picul; but little has been done in the Bombay staple, during the past fortnight: prices however remain firm; and the deliveries from the warehouse are said to be going on briskly.

OPIMUM.—The arrival of a Junk, about a week since gave a temporary spirit to our market, when a few sales of new Patna were made, and Malwa advanced nominally to Sp. Drs. 670 to 680 per chest, but has since declined to our present quotations; the demand, however, soon subsided, and at present there is little doing.

The deliveries to the 16th, are—PATNA, old 75 } 278
new 208 }
BENARES, old 14 } 77
new 63 }
MALWA, 1864

Total..... 5414

Owing to the unfavorable reports from the northern markets, and the pressure for money here, both Woollens and Long Cloths have experienced a decline in price, and are selling very slowly.

Musters of the first crop of Canton Raw Silk have been produced, and the prices in our quotations are demanded; but the colour is not good.

There are about 600 piculs of Mother o' Pearl Shells on hand, for which the holders are asking Sp. Drs. 20 a 22 per picul.

QUICKSILVER still improving in price. SUGAR is a little lower than our last quotation.

CASSIA has suffered a slight reduction of price—the demand having fallen off with the departure of the ships—but the quantity procurable is very limited.

A small cargo of Java Rice, rather of indifferent quality, has lately brought at Whampoa, Sp. Drs. 2.30 per picul; the purchaser paying the charges, which would make the market price, the quantity being small, equal to about Sp. Drs. 2.55 per picul of 100 catves, at which, we understand, it was sold.—*Canton Price Current*, April 17.

COTTON.—There has been considerable activity in the deliveries during the past month, and the stock is now reduced to 14,300 of Bombay, 14,300 of Bengal, and 14,300 of Madras; total 39,000. The sales of the Security-memoirs have been maintained. Prices have been maintained, and the sales that lately taken place amongst the Chinese.

OPIMUM.—Since our last, there has been a demand for new Patna, which has brought prices to our present quotations. Some sales of Benares have also been made; but our market is at present very dull, for every description of the drug; the price of Turkey is purely nominal—the article being in no demand.

The deliveries in the past month were—

PATNA, old 142 } 579
new 437 }
BENARES, old 35 } 135
new 100 }
MALWA, 375

Total 1089

JAVA.

By accounts from *Sourabaya*, dated the 15th May, we are informed that five of the Maatschappij's vessels have been chartered safely by the Java Government, to convey 1200 troops from *Sourabaya*, *Samarang* and *Batavia*, to *Padang*, the Dutch being determined to proceed with their *Crusade* in *Sumatra*. But fifty native soldiers, after the sailing of the expedition, which was to take place two or three days subsequent to the above date, would remain in garrison at *Sourabaya*; but to make up the deficiency, the "unfortunate schutters," including the resident English merchants, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to take over the whole of the guards from the regulars. It is expected that this duty would take up two or three days in a week. This of course, is very annoying; especially as the schutters have reason to conceive that they have already had sufficient of this "infernal work."

Another disturbance has recently broken out at *Macassar*, which intelligence the Authorities, of course, are endeavouring to keep concealed;—but, "murder will out."—It is also expected that another insurrection in *JAVA* itself will take place ere long—and then, where will the Dutch be?—where the necessary forces to meet such an awful crisis? There is not a single man to spare in *JAVA*, and yet the Government are risking every thing to gratify the chimerical and dangerous ambition of possessing the whole of *Sumatra*, of which Island they have already appointed General *Rus*, GOVERNOR!

What the upshot of these proceedings will be, time alone can shew. But we think it no difficult matter to foresee the consequences likely to result from the desperate rashness, which the Java Government seem to be acting at present.

With the present force in the East, and diffused as it is, it will be utterly impossible for the Dutch to quell any sudden insurrection of the *Javanese*, such to take place in the

* Extended to Madras and Bombay, 37 Geo. III. c. 142, sec. 12.

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Macassar and Samatra and state of affairs in Holland his Netherland reinforcements for some time. It was feared that, unless the Dutch speedily altered their policy towards their native subjects, some dreadful calamity must befall them. The measure of iniquity, oppression and despotic rule seems to be full, and so conscious are they themselves of this that, we find during the late panic caused by the prospect of a war with England, the Java Government were more afraid of a rising of their own native subjects, than of a foreign invasion. It is not unlikely the people of Macassar may have risen, on the mere prospect of an outbreak with England, and we hear the Javanese only wait for some sure signal of an actual war, to throw off the yoke which has galled them so long.

Neither is this to be wondered at; the crooked system of policy in governing hitherto adopted by the Dutch, has prevailed too long to produce any other effect; and though brute force and corrupting a few chiefs, may continue to give them sway somewhat longer, yet having no hold on the affections of their subjects, no moral powers, hated and distrusted, and being discredited themselves—they may ere long recover to their loss and ruin, that they have acted on very erroneous and criminal principles.

It cannot be denied that the Dutch have sadly abused the power committed to them by providence, and have lost for ever, the glorious opportunity of becoming benefactors to the human race. During the centuries they have held despotic sway over the natives of Java and other islands, they have treated the latter more as slaves than subjects, and instead of endeavouring to ameliorate their moral condition, have depressed and oppressed them, being actuated, seemingly, by no other impulse than those of avarice and self-aggrandisement.

The history of Dutch misrule in these regions ever presents a dark and bloody picture, and places that nation under a most terrific responsibility. To it must be attributed the numerous piracies which continue to disgrace the Malayan Archipelago, and the odium in which Europeans in general are held by most of the Malayan states.

For such and numerous other misdeeds, the time may not be far distant, when the handwriting shall appear on the wall, announcing that the Dutch nation has been tried in the balance, and found wanting, and that the power they have so willfully abused is about to pass to another.—*Singapore Chronicle, June 6.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 25.

Mr. E. CODRINGTON believed that the dockyards were in a great state of efficiency at the present moment than at any previous period. (Hear, hear.) With respect to pensions, he must observe that the clamour which was raised against the pensions given to officers who had long and faithfully served their country in active service, was most unjust; and the more especially so when the larger amount of the retiring incomes of those persons who had been connected with the civil service of the country was considered. What was greatly wanted was, that pensions should be fairly bestowed, and only given to those who had earned them by their services. In looking over the list of pensions and allowances, he found it stated that the Hon. G. A. C. Stapylton received 1,000*l.* a-year for 59 years of service; and Mr. John Jackson, Master-Attendant at Plymouth, 443*l.* for 32 years of service. He knew that both these gentlemen were in service 55 years ago, and he did not understand therefore why, in the one case, the number of the years of service was increased; and in the other decreased. He also saw the name of Mr. Marshall W. Clifton, to which a pension of 660*l.* a-year was attached for 27 years of good service. He really did not believe that the gentleman was old enough to have served that term; and yet the 660*l.* a-year which he received was pretty nearly 100*l.* a-year more than he (Sir E. Codrington) was entitled to, who had been in the service of his country since 1785. (Hear, hear.) He could assure the house that the way in which pensions were bestowed created a feeling of great dissatisfaction throughout the service. The late secretary of the Admiralty was entitled at the end of five years' service to retire with a pension of 1,500*l.* a-year. (Hear, hear.) Now, he asked the house on what ground could the grant of such a large pension as that be justified? (Cheers.) He did not think that the circumstance of that gentleman having been in the receipt of a great income when in office was any reason for giving him a large annual allowance on his retirement. (Hear, hear.) He repeated, he knew not what right the government had to give that gentleman so large a retiring allowance. (Hear, hear.) But this was not all. He found that Miss Rosamond Croker also received out of the public purse 300*l.* a-year. (Hear, hear.) Now, he would state a case to the house, to which he begged to call their serious attention. It was the case of a lady, the sister of three distinguished officers, all of whom died while engaged in the active service of their country. She was left with the children of one of her brothers to provide for, and she was also obliged to contribute to the support of an aged father; yet not one farthing did the government, even after repeated applications, grant to that lady, in consideration of the services of her gallant relation, until his present Majesty was appointed Lord High Admiral, when by his kindness she was put in possession of 60*l.* a-

year. Now he begged to put the case of this young lady in contrast with that of Miss Rosamond Croker. (Cheers.) The rule seemed to have been to give the largest pensions where the least services had been performed; but he hoped the contrary principle would be acted upon in that reformed Parliament. (Hear, hear.) Sir Robert Seppings, a man who had saved the country hundreds of thousands of pounds and who had been in the service upward of 50 years was put down as having served only 30 years, in order that his pension might be reduced to 760*l.* The gallant admiral next called the attention of the house to the condition of the pursers in the navy, whom he described as a most valuable class of persons, and regretted that their claims were not sufficiently attended to by the Admiralty. He instanced several cases of these officers, after discharge of laborious and important duties for a space of 40 years, being put upon a retiring allowance of only 40*l.* a-day. An order was given at the end of the war that no promotions should take place in this class of officers, until the number of ships and of pursers became equal. But what did the government do? They sold off the ships, but not the pursers, and consequently all hope of promotion for them was lost, and they were reduced to the condition of captain's clerks. He recollected that one of these officers, of the name of Wickham, was with him at the battle of Navarino. He wanted some person to carry an important message and a man, covered with blood, came limping to him, and received his directions. He employed the same person two or three times on a similar errand, and on making inquiries he learned that this individual was the captain's clerk. He had received five wounds, and had several times gone to get them dressed, but had as often retired on observing that the surgeon was engaged in attending to the cases of his equally unfortunate shipmates. (Hear, hear.) He (Sir E. Codrington) desired the captain of the ship to see that he was properly looked to; but eight months elapsed before he could even be discharged from the hospital. This man had been round the world with Captain Parry, and was the life and soul of the ship's company during the winter in which they were enclosed in the ice. He contributed to the amusement of the crew by his compositions both in poetry and prose (laughter, and loud cries of "hear"), and he remains to the present moment a captain's clerk, without any prospect of promotion, though he (Sir E. Codrington) had not failed to exert himself in his behalf. (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt that he should be told that pursers frequently made their fortune. That might be the case during the war, but the percentage allowed them had been greatly reduced since that period. He did hope that the First Lord of the Admiralty would turn his attention to the situation of this neglected class of persons, and do them something like justice. If pensions were taken from the underserving, there would be plenty of money to bestow on the meritorious. (Hear, hear.) There was another point with respect to which he should like to see some reform effected, and that was the power assumed by the Admiralty, on the one hand of dismissing officers against whom no charge had been brought before a court-martial, and on the other, of retaining them on the list in the teeth of a verdict pronounced against them by a court-martial. Of the improper manner in which this power was exercised, he would cite two instances one having reference to a gentleman of high character, and the other to a man of no character at all. In 1819, Mr. George Booth, who had been a purser for 27 years, sent into the Admiralty a certificate of his services, signed by Lord Exmouth. On attending at the admiralty, he was, in consequence of some incorrectness in the signature, charged by Mr. Croker with forgery, and happening to be somewhat of an irritable disposition, he obliged Mr. Croker to retire, notwithstanding that Mr. Cockburn came to his aid. (Laughter.) Well, this gentleman, because he would not quietly submit to be called a forger, was erased from the list, and was only restored in consequence of a remonstrance made by an hon. member of that house, who threatened to bring the case before Parliament. The other instance he would allude to was of a very different description. It was the case of a purser who was convicted of robbery by a court-martial, and who was, notwithstanding, retained on the list for two years after his conviction. Now, whether it was right or wrong for the Admiralty to possess this power, there could be no doubt that the mode in which it was exercised was exceedingly improper. In his opinion no officer ought to be erased from the list until he was condemned by a court-martial. (Hear, hear.) He recollected the time when it was in agitation to take his name off the list, because he would not submit to the censure which was cast upon him. Had a reformed Parliament been in existence at that period he would have been the first to stimulate inquiry into every part of his conduct, but unfortunately from former Parliaments very little justice was to be expected. They were Parliaments without responsibility, and it was well known that officers were obliged to bear with the most unjust aspersions on their character. Assertions highly derogatory to his character as an officer had been made by a right hon. gentleman below him. [Sir E. Codrington occupied a place on the opposition side of the house, above the centre, on which the late ministers usually sat.] His character was his all; his conduct was known to his profession; he defied mortal man to point out a portion of it which deserved such imputations; and he trusted that to the hour of his death he would stand on the same fearless and irreproachable footing before his country (Hear, hear.) Imputations had been thrown out by the right hon. baronet which, among other unfounded statements, went to assert that if he (Sir Edward Codrington) had obeyed the orders sent

to him by the Admiralty the battle of Navarino would not have occurred. The gallant officer here entered into a statement in order to show (as we understood him), that so far from his having (as stated in the *Mirror of Parliament* report of Sir R. Peel's speech) received instructions within 48 hours of that event, the despatch from the government was dated 28 days after the period when he had himself given particular information respecting the Greek slaves, and that this 28 days late despatch did not, besides, contain a single syllable in reference to the slaves, or to the transactions which immediately led to the affair at Navarino. (Hear, hear.) The only allusion to the subject was in reference to circumstances of some years' standing, when a gallant officer then beside him was in command of the station. He therefore felt himself bound to call upon the right hon. baronet (Peel) to either disown, defend, or explain, the assertions imputed to him by the *Mirror of Parliament*, and which conveyed most unfounded aspersions on his professional character, and had remained uncontradicted up to that moment. With respect to sinecures, all he would then say was, that he conceived the principle which had been urged in that house of granting a specific sum as the special reward of eminent services, such as those of Sir P. Foley and Lord de Saumarez, for example, worthy of consideration, provided the choice did not remain solely with the First Lord of the Admiralty. If it were made compulsory on that officer to propose a vote for eminent services, he should prefer that mode of extraordinary remuneration to a sinecure appointment, but if it rested solely with him he should prefer the present mode. He had some remarks to offer also on the system of intrusting the command of the marines to officers of another service, which he should submit on a future occasion.

Mr. GOULBURN was astonished at the course pursued by the gallant admiral in attacking the conduct of a right hon. gentleman (Mr. Croker) who was not a member of that house, and therefore had no direct mode of defending himself.

Sir E. CODRINGTON intimated to the right hon. gentleman that his observations were not addressed to Mr. Croker, but to Sir Peel.

Mr. GOULBURN did not rise to defend the right hon. baronet, who was present and able to defend himself, but his absent friend, whom the gallant admiral had attacked with most uncalculated and reprehensible severity. (Hear, hear.) No professional zeal, however praiseworthy, warranted the aspersions of the gallant officer. Though Mr. Croker was a mere civilian, it was but fair that no statements should be made concerning him not founded on strict truth and justice. It was allowable in the gallant officer to institute any comparisons he pleased between the salary of a secretary of the Admiralty and an admiral's pay; but it was not fair to represent Mr. Croker's pension as derived solely from five years' service. (Hear, hear.) Every person in that house and in the country knew that Mr. Croker had filled the office—one of great trust, labour, and responsibility—during 28 years, during nine of which the country was involved in a tremendous war, which called for the untiring zeal of every public functionary.

Sir E. CODRINGTON had made his statement respecting Mr. Croker's pension on the authority of the official list of the pensions in which Mr. Croker's pension was made to appear as the result of but five years' service. (Hear, hear.) He knew very well that Mr. Croker was much longer in the Admiralty. God knows, neither he nor any other officer in the navy could help knowing and feeling that that right hon. gentleman was many very many years in that office. ("Hear," and a laugh.)

Mr. GOULBURN was then, surprised that the gallant officer should have taken such special care to conceal his knowledge of Mr. Croker's long services, and endeavour to convey the impression that they were of five years' duration. (Hear, hear.)

Sir R. PEEL would have risen immediately on the gallant officer's taking his seat, but that he thought it but just to an absent right hon. gentleman to let his vindication take precedence. He would venture to say that no Parliamentary experience ever witnessed such an extraordinary appeal as that just made to him by the gallant officer. (Hear, hear.) Here a battle—that of Navarino—takes place in October, 1827; in 1828 he (Sir R. Peel) was recalled to office; a discussion shortly afterwards arose in reference to the affairs at Navarino, in the course of which he, as a minister of the Crown, felt it to be his duty to offer some comments on statements urged by hon. members who had impugned the policy of the government, and in 1833 he learns, for the first time, that certain statements are put into his mouth which are offensive to the gallant admiral who commanded at Navarino, and on what authority did the gallant officer found his charge?—why a foreign newspaper, conducted by a M. Galignani. ("Hear," and a laugh.)

DISTRESS OF THE LABOURING CLASSES IN ENGLAND.

Since the opening of Parliament, very contradictory statements have been made as to the condition of the labouring classes in the Northern and Midland countries. Mr. Attwood of Birmingham, and Mr. Fielden of Oldham, who must have excellent opportunities of knowing the real condition of the population among whom they reside, have asserted in the most unqualified manner, that the distress of the operatives at the present time is dire beyond all precedent. These assertions have been met by counter statements. We doubt not that, in consequence of the revival of trade which usually takes place about this season of the year, the manufacturing classes are better off than they were a short time ago; but, when the

Spring orders are executed, the distress will certainly return; and, two months hence, the periodical complaints of want of work and reduced wages will again be heard. During eight or nine months of every year, the sufferings of the poor inhabitants of our mining and manufacturing districts are intense and unrelenting.

Now, that extreme poverty inevitably tends to produce crime, and that the utmost severity of the law is, for the most part, unavailing when directed against *famishing* criminals, will not be denied by any one who is acquainted with the past history and present state of Ireland. The vice and turbulence of the Irish are mainly owing to the extreme difficulty of obtaining the means of living. The Marquis of Westmeath, indeed, maintains that it is not distress, but sheer wickedness, that prompts the Whitefeet to the commission of outrages against life and property; but until that discerning personage can point out to us a state of society, on an extended scale, where frequent crimes against property have not invariably been preceded and accompanied by intense suffering on the part of the poor,—or where a respect for the laws is not a sure indication of worldly comfort,—we shall take leave to consider his opinion as the result of obstinate prejudice, and as evidence of a state of mind which utterly disqualifies him from legislating beneficially for his native country.

It is not however, to the state of Ireland that we now wish to direct attention, but to the fact that one of the main causes of Irish suffering and crime is at work among the labouring classes in our own country. In England, the labour-market is glutted; and, except at particular and brief periods, wages are much reduced. The working classes are yearly becoming more impoverished; and consequently, less disposed to respect the rights of property, or to dread the punishment of crime. The number of convictions in England and Wales, which for the seven years ending in 1817, was 35,259 and during the next seven years had increased to 62,412 during the seven years in 1831 rose to the fearful height of 85,257. The amount levied for poor rates in England and Wales during the year ending in March 1831 was 8,279,217*l.* If the difference in the value of money is taken into account, it will be found, that this sum is larger by some millions than was ever levied for the same purposes during the worst years of the war.

It must be the aim and wish of every reflecting, every humane man, to apply a remedy to the evils which these returns prove to exist. Hitherto, however, little has been done, except perhaps by the diffusion of knowledge. Assuredly we do not mean to decry the advantages of education; but still we maintain, that in order to its having a due and permanent influence, it must be accompanied by an improvement in the worldly condition of the people. Education in England has not had fair play. It is proved by the reduction of the wages of labour, the augmentation of the poor-rates, and the enormous sale of cheap publications, that poverty and information have gone on increasing together. This state of things Mr. Huskisson declared to be without a parallel in the history of nations. It accounts for the fact, that the diffusion of knowledge has not, apparently, caused a diminution of crime. A man with the fear of starvation before his eyes will not be restrained from satisfying his appetite by the precepts of morality, or even of religion. There are multitudes, moreover, who though not driven to this extremity, yet nourish a feeling of hostility towards the upper classes of society, which, however unreasonable it may be, they are in no want of arguments to justify to themselves. This discontented spirit among the labouring population—the natural consequence of their being under-fed, overworked, and, in these circumstances, over-instructed—may lead to dangerous results. It may break forth into acts of open violence sooner than we anticipate. It must be highly desirable, therefore, to allay it if possible, by some prompt remedy for the evil to which it owes its origin.

Now there can be no question, that one mode of relieving the sufferings and allaying the discontent of the poor, would be by supplying them with cheap food. No single legislative enactment could contribute so much towards this as the abolition of the Corn laws. We shall be told, that, constituted as our Legislature is, its members being for the most part men of landed property, many of whom are embarrassed in their fortunes, the speedy abolition of the Corn laws is out of the question. Such, we fear, is the case. But there is no reason, because, the great and most efficient remedy is unattainable, that we should not attempt a minor one. One of the minor remedies lies, probably, within reach. We allude to the removal of the duty upon foreign provisions, which is now twelve shillings per hundredweight, or about thirty per cent. *ad valorem*, and acts as a prohibition upon their importation for home use. Were this duty repealed,—and its repeal would inflict no loss on the revenue, for it produces nothing,—there would at least be one important article of food supplied at a much cheaper rate than it is at present; and the reduction of wages, which must inevitably take place as soon as the present demand for our manufactures is supplied, would be met by a corresponding reduction in the price of butcher-meat.

The principal objection to this reduction of duty would be, that it would interfere with the provision trade carried on by the Irish; who export annually to this country, beef, pork butter and livestock, to the amount of about two millions. No doubt, it would have that effect; but if it should gradually lead to the conversion of pasture lands into tillage in Ireland, and thus create a demand for labour, and induce more settled habits of life among the peasantry, the consequences would be in a high degree beneficial both to that country and to England.

Without exaggerating the advantages which would follow the adoption of our suggestion, we think it cannot be denied that the relief which it would afford to the labouring classes, would be immediately felt, and that it would be attended with great ultimate good to the Irish landholders and peasantry, against whose interest it might at first seem to militate.—*Spectator, March 17*

LORD DURHAM.

LORD DURHAM's resignation of the expensive emoluments of office, when his health no longer permitted him to discharge official duties, and his advancement a step in the cheap honours of the peerage, from which the public can suffer no loss and he can derive no advantage or distinction, have, as might have been expected, been made the occasion of a most rancorous attack on his character and services by the Tory press. The violence and injustice of this assault in a paper of Saturday may be reckoned a measure of the energy with which his lordship has always supported his liberal principles, and of the efficiency with which he resisted the enemies of popular rights. The Tories and anti-reformers can never forgive his persevering consistency in the cause of reform, or the able speech in which he maintained the claim of the metropolitan districts to have Parliamentary representatives.

We shall not remark on the elegant parallel drawn in the journal in question between a nobleman of great landed property who happens to have coal-mines on his estates, and the keeper of a coal-yard on the Paddington canal, who may happen to have no estate of any kind, because we are quite sure that that great leader of the Tories, and that Leviathan proprietor of coal-mines the Marquis of Londonderry, can settle this point for us with the Tory journal when he comes to town, or when he resumes for the session his eloquent career in the House of Lords. Meanwhile, it would be absurd in us to argue with such an antagonist as the writer of the article against the claims of Lord Durham, when his Lordship and his friends can find such an ally in the noble Marquis to vouch for the perfect compatibility between nearly the highest title in the peerage and the ownership of coal-mines. No other objection being offered to the advancement of Lord Durham to the rank of Earl, except that he is so fortunate as to derive many thousands a year from a species of property from which a noble Duke and a noble Marquis in the same county receive a large income, we shall say nothing further on the alleged obstacles to his promotion, to which we think him as fairly entitled as any Earl on the rolls of Parliament.

But the paper in question does not stop at disqualifying his Lordship for the receipt of additional honours on account of the particular species of property which he possesses. It goes farther, and hints that he has derived an amount of money from the public for his Russian mission, which more than repaid his services, and for which he ought to be called to account in the house to which he belongs.

There is nothing more easy than to ascribe sordid motives to the most disinterested actions of public men, without the slightest foundation for such charges. No species of calumny presents so fair a chance as this of gaining reputation for its author at so small a risk of character in case of failure. Any man may say, and gain credit for saying, that Lord A., that Sir A. B., or Mr. C., who have been employed in the public service, have pocketed so much of the public money without performing an adequate amount of public service. In doing so the calumniator hazards no reputation for veracity, because, when challenged, he may pretend profound ignorance of the whole transactions to which he alludes; and he exposes himself to no personal collision, because he is assured that he can throw the whole blame of the invention on the general rumour, which he has only aided in propagating.

This general remark has been suggested not only by the article in the paper we allude to, but by the absurd reports which had got abroad, and which had reached our ears, respecting the expenses of Lord Durham's recent mission. While the noble Lord was in office we obtained from any allusion to the subject; but as he has now resigned, it may be proper to mention, that all these attacks on the extravagant expenses of his embassy are utterly devoid of truth. His Lordship undertook a very delicate and very difficult task, in circumstances where an expenditure might have been warranted, but the following account will show that he took no advantage of his position to incur unnecessary charges either to gratify personal vanity or to acquire a silly reputation for splendid extravagance.

The expense of Sir Stratford Canning's mission to Russia in 1824 was £5,400.—The expense of the permanent embassy went on at the same time. Sir S. Canning was lodged and entertained by the Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. Ward.

The expense of the Duke of Wellington's mission to Russia in 1826 was £4,526 16s. 3d.—The expense of the permanent embassy under Lord Strangford went on at the same time. The Duke of Wellington was lodged and entertained at the Emperor's expense as a Russian Field Marshal.

The Duke of Devonshire received for his special mission to Russia, in 1826, £10,000.

The expense of Lord Durham's mission to Russia is £5,440, 13s. 6d.—Lord Durham had not only the duties and expenditure of the special mission, but of the permanent embassy, imposed on him, there being no resident Ambassador; and Lord Durham, who was instructed to act in that capacity also, had to entertain the Ministers, *Corps Diplomatique*, and the English resident at St. Petersburg. Lord Durham was obliged also, in furtherance of the objects of his mission, to return home by Berlin, Frankfurt, and Brussels.—*Times, March 18.*

WEST INDIES.

With all the reasonable allowance that charity and compassion might lead us to make for the extravagancies of men who consider their lives and fortunes in imminent risk of destruction, it is impossible to avoid condemning the greater portion of the West India planters for the selfish (albeit blind) fury of their proceedings upon the question at issue between them and the mother country in respect of the condition of the slaves. It is not that the planters object to this or that particular measure suggested for the benefit of the negro,—that they reject some, and hesitate about some, and adopt others, and reason dispassionately about all; but the offence of the planters, and as they will find out, though too late, their deplorable folly, is, that they have both simultaneously and successively scouted as altogether pernicious or impracticable all the proposals, without exception, which ever have been made to them for lightening the yoke of negro bondage, and fitting the slave to be hereafter free. Ask any proprietor of a West India estate—may ask a whole House of Assembly collectively, whether they contemplate it as in the nature of things that slavery is to be eternal? They will answer at once,—“By no means.” Every man of them acknowledges in words that the moment of negro emancipation is fast approaching; yet there is not one of them, or scarcely one, who does not *act* as if he had the will and power to retard its arrival until Doomsday. The Sunday markets—the separation of families—the denial of all effective means of religious and moral instruction—the rejection of slave evidence—the unrestrained cart-whip—the dogged refusal of the slave's just right to purchase his manumission with money,—each and all of these tyrannical pretensions, have been the subjects of reproach, remonstrance, and solemn warning, both from Government and Parliament at home, to the planters. We admit that on some points the Houses of Assembly have found themselves compelled to give way; but was the relaxation ever voluntary? Never, in a single instance, so far as depended on the free will of the white colonists. No one measure of liberality and enlightened policy towards the negro, with a view to the alleviation of his toil, to the gradual improvement of his principles or faculties, or to his preparation for eventual freedom, has proceeded from the West India proprietors; or, so far as can be judged from experience, ever would originate with them. In Jamaica the benevolent efforts of the missionaries were construed into crimes against the state, and the flagrant enormity was committed by the white inhabitants—who ought to have known, and did know, better—of forming “political unions,” and openly resolving to expel from the island all His Majesty's subjects, not being members of the Church of England, who should dare to preach the comfortable truths of CHRIST'S Gospel to the negroes! When intelligence of so daring a usurpation of prerogatives more than Royal—nay, of powers which Parliament itself, under the eye of a free people, durst not assume, first reached this country, it excited a universal cry of shame and indignation. By the Jamaica papers to the 4th of February, received yesterday, it appears that the public sentiment has in that respect been keenly shared by the Sovereign. His Majesty, on the fact being represented to him, lost no time in issuing a proclamation, to be enforced by Lord MULGRAVE throughout his government, extending the most ample religious toleration to all British subjects, no matter what their creed, and protecting them against the persecution of the colonial despots. A circular from Lord MULGRAVE accompanying the proclamation, recommending it to the attention of the magistrates, and threatening immediate loss of office to all official persons, civil or military, who might be guilty of violating its provisions, will be found in another column. The colonial fanatics, on their part, threaten to disobey the proclamation, and are exulting in the hope of the speedy recall of Lord MULGRAVE, whom they wantonly malign and insult on every occasion.—*Times, March 26.*

CAPTURE OF SLAVE VESSELS.

“The Black Joke, while cruising in the Bight of Benin, fell in with and captured, on the 20th of July, the Spanish schooner, *Potosi*, of ninety eight tons, twenty six men, and one hundred and ninety one slaves on board, bound from Lagos to Havana; and on the 10th September, the two tenders, in company, chased into the river Bonny, and captured the Spanish brigs *Rapido* and *Regulo*.—the former of one hundred and seventy-five tons, eight large guns, fifty-six men, and two hundred and four slaves! the latter, one hundred and forty seven tons (both Spanish admeasurement,) five large guns, fifty men and two slaves; both bound to Caba. Connected with the capture of these vessels, a circumstance of the most horrid and revolting nature occurred, the relation of which will afford an additional instance of the cruelty and apathy of those who carry on the slave trade—of the imperfection of the laws enacted for its suppression, as well as of the additional inhumanity entailed upon it by ourselves, as a consequence of the very imperfection of these laws. Both vessels were discovered at the entrance of the Bonny, having just sailed from thence; and, when chased by the tenders, put back, made all sail up the river, and ran on shore. During the chase, they were seen from our vessels to throw their slaves overboard, by twos, shackled together by the ankles, and left in this manner to sink or swim, as they best could! Men, women, and young children, were seen in great numbers, struggling in the water, by every one on board of the two tenders; and, dreadful to relate, upwards of a hundred and fifty of the wretched creatures perished in this way, without there being a hand to help them; for they had all disappeared be-

fore the tenders reached the spot, excepting two, who were fortunately saved by our boats from the element, with which they were struggling. Several managed, with difficulty, as may be supposed, to swim on shore, and many were thrown into large canoes, and in that manner landed, and escaped death; but the multitude of dead bodies cast upon the beach, during the succeeding fortnight, painfully demonstrated that the account given to us, by the natives on the banks of the Bonny, of the extent of the massacre, had been far from being exaggerated. The individuals whose lives had been saved by the boats, were two fine intelligent young men, riveted together by the ankles in the manner described. Both of them when recovered, pointed to the *Rapido* as the vessel, from which they were thrown into the water. On boarding this vessel, no slave was found; but her remorseless crew having been seen from both tenders busily engaged in their work of destruction, and as the two poor blacks, who endeavoured to express gratitude for their rescue by every means in their power, asserted, with horror and alarm depicted in every feature, that this was the vessel from which they were thrown, she was taken possession of. On board the *Regulo* only two hundred and four slaves were found remaining of about four hundred and fifty. All of those on board of her were branded with the letter T on the right shoulder. Had the commander of the *Black Joke*, (which had been cruising off the river Bonny for a long period,) who knew that those vessels were lying there, ready to take slaves on board, been permitted to use every means in his power to suppress the slave trade, he could and would have gone up the river with his vessel, and destroyed them with the greatest ease; and thereby prevented the merciless cruelty which subsequently took place. But oh! he dared not: because he was liable in heavy penalties, had he even detained a Spaniard, without having slaves *actually* on board. These inhuman scoundrels are fully aware of this; and it was this very legal impediment to the capture of Spanish vessels which induced them to throw their miserable captives into the river; so that no slave being found, when boarded by the tenders, they and their vessels might be suffered to escape. But they could not effect their nefarious design completely, for our tenders were close at their heels, and they were detected in their crime, and consequently detained. As, however, there were no slaves *actually* found on board of the *Rapido*, and as the members of the Court of Mixed Commission at Sierra Leone usually adhere to the letter, instead of the spirit, of the law and the treaties having for their object the suppression of the slave trade,—although the fact of her having slaves, *bona fide*, on board and having thrown them out in the murderous manner described, was witnessed by some hundreds of persons—it is questioned by many here on a consideration of the circumstances attending the trial of cases somewhat similar, whether this court, from whose verdict there is no appeal will condemn her or not. It is quite certain, whether this may be the case or not, that there will be no punishment inflicted upon the perpetrators of so great a crime. Thus, as I have already said, the half measure we are obliged to adopt for the suppression of this merciless traffic, adds incalculably to its inhumanity. Here we see that in a futile attempt to save their vessels from capture, these remorseless speculators in blood, sacrificed more than a hundred and fifty lives. Had we let them alone, the dreadful event would not have taken place.”—*Tail's Mag.*

ATROCITIES OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

“A negro female slave, on board the schooner captured by the brig *Plumper*, had,” in the language of Mr. Leonard, “with a purity of heart that would have done honour to the most refined and exalted state of human society, long and indignantly repulsed the disgusting advance of the master of the schooner, until, at last, the iniquitous wretch, finding himself foiled in his execrable attempts on her person, became furious with disappointment and murdered his unfortunate and unoffending victim with the most savage cruelty, the details of which are too horrible to be conceived; far less described! And yet these inhuman miscreants, in the event of their vessel being captured, are generally allowed to go unpunished. We cannot, or at all events we do not, punish them: that is left for the laws of their own country, and they are consequently suffered to escape.

“This is but one instance of the numerous unheard of horrors entailed on the native Africans by the Slave Trade as it is at present carried on. I shall relate another which also occurred very recently. His Majesty's ship *Medina*, cruising off the river Gallinas, descried a suspicious sail, and sent a boat to examine her, the officer of which found her to be fitted for the reception of slaves, but without any on board, and consequently allowed her to proceed on her course. It was discovered some time afterwards, by one of the men belonging to the vessel, that she had a female slave on board when the *Medina* made her appearance, and knowing that, if found, this single slave would condemn the vessel, the master (*horresco referens*) lashed the wretched creature to an anchor and ordered it to be thrown overboard! This is an instance of the additional inhumanity indirectly entailed on the slave trade by the benevolent exertions of England. Had our Government been able to obtain from Spain, by the firmness and determination of her remonstrances, permission to seize all vessels under her flag fitted for the reception of slaves, this vessel could by no means have escaped, and no object could have been gained by the atrocious murder. As it is, our treaty with Spain limits us to the seizure of vessels with slaves *actually* on board; and this single slave, if found by the *Medina*, would have made the vessel a legal capture; to prevent which the poor crea-

ture was cruelly sacrificed—the life of the slave being considered by these wretches better than that of a dog, or one of the creation.—*Tail's Mag. for March.*

STATE OF GREECE.

CALAVRITA, FEB. 4.

The state of Greece has continued to be most deplorable during the past year, but it is to be hoped that its miseries are now nearly at an end, and that under the government of King Otho the population of this classic land may enjoy the repose which 12 years of revolution and civil warfare have made them most ardently sigh for. The worst enemies of Greece are her own children; whose conduct has forfeited for them that interest and sympathy which Europe showed for their cause when they raised the banner of independence. Since the death of the President Capo d'Istria the military chieftains have tyrannized over the country, with barbarity unknown to the most savage nations, and, unfortunately for the reputation of the Allies, the indecision of the London Conference, and the inactivity of the French army, have given the Greeks reason to think that the anarchy and civil war of the last year were the work of the protecting Powers, or, at least, was not viewed by them with that horror which it excited in the true friends of Greece. However absurd this idea may be, it is general throughout Greece, and little gratitude is felt by the Greeks for the exertions of the Allies in their behalf.

An unfortunate affair occurred at Argos on the 16th ult. The Central Government at Nauplia, in order to prepare the houses destined for the reception of the King and the Court, were obliged to order a great number of persons to quit the town, where they had fled for safety from the licence of the military, who occupied the whole country up to the very walls of the capital. The Government, in order to find a safe place of refuge for these individuals, requested the French General (Corbet) to occupy Argos, which was in the hands of Izocris and Grissotis, officers of Colocotroni, with about 1,000 irregular troops. The French General, with the consent of the residents, sent a Colonel and 400 men on the 15th, who took possession of the barracks, and demanded the occupation of the best house in the town, with the consent of its owner. An officer, of the name of Kalisguro, and some 30 men, threatened to fire upon any French who attempted to occupy this house, upon which the French Colonel ordered a company, with the colour-bearer, to force an entrance, which they soon effected, and in the evening the officer Kalisguro, was marched out and shot by order of the General. The next day, the 16th, a party of French who were making purchases in the market-place were assailed by some of the irregular soldiery, at first with abusive language, afterwards with stones, and then with fire. The Greeks having fired a shot, and one soldier, who was in the line, was immediately beaten, and while the troops were forming into line, a large body of the Greeks attacked them, but the French, in two hours, forced them all out of the houses, and pursued them with field artillery until out of reach. The French were so exasperated at the treacherous conduct of the Greeks that they gave no quarter, and between 200 and 300 Greeks were killed, amongst which number, unfortunately, were 40 or 50 innocent spectators, who, however, from a similarity of dress, and from being armed, were difficult to distinguish in the *melee*. The French had 3 killed and 20 wounded. Many persons imagine that the Greeks were treated with too much severity; but it ought to be considered that during the last 12 months the French have endured every insult, and even lost several of their comrades, by the treachery of the Colocotroni party, who were instigated by the Russians to oppose the views of France and England. The French forbore to avenge all these provocations, and the Greek troops had begun to think forbearance was fear. They have, in the affair of Argos, had a lesson which will make them respect European bayonets; and the French have, at a most severe loss of popularity, done what the Bavarians would have been obliged to do sooner or later.

It is said that the attack upon the French was a concerted plan of Colocotroni, who had summoned all his party and all his force to meet at Argos, and dictate terms to the new Government. In this, however, he has completely failed. Several arrests have been made at Nauplia of individuals supposed to be implicated in the conspiracy, and a strict inquiry was going on to discover its extent. The Government have declared Colocotroni an outlaw.

On the 30th of January, His Majesty's ship *Madagascar*, with King Otho and the Regency on board, and with her convoy, consisting of 40 sail of transports, anchored at Nauplia; we are daily waiting to hear of the young King having landed, and to see the proclamation of the Regency. The Bavarians will have an Herculean task to perform, and it will require all the talent of Count Armanberg to steer clear of the factions, the dissensions, and the clashing interests of this people. Unless they strike down instantly the faction who have been the tools of Russia, and who continue to be supported by that ambitious Power, Otho's throne will never acquire stability. The Russian agents do not hesitate to declare openly that sooner or later, Greece must belong to them; and the events which are passing at this time in Turkey make them hope to see the Russian flag flying over St. Sophia's dome. This latter will certainly be the case, unless the other Powers of Europe interfere between the Sultan and his ambitious vassal, whose forces have advanced as far as Brousse, and who now hold Smyrna.—*Times.*

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THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

SATURDAY, 7 AUGUST, 1833.

The H. C. Brig *Palinurus*, from Judda the 16th ult. arrived yesterday with a file of Galigani's Messengers up to the 12th April.—From these papers, which have been politely lent to us, we hasten to publish the following extracts affording the most important news they contain. It will be observed that a slight change has taken place in the cabinet, in consequence of the retirement of Lord Durham; who is succeeded as Lord Privy Seal by Viscount Goderich.—Mr. Stanley has become secretary for the Colonies;—Sir J. Hobhouse secretary for Ireland; and Mr. Edward Ellice secretary at War.—The Irish Disturbance bill has been carried by a majority of 250; and has received the assent of the King.—The question of slavery in the colonies appears to be attracting more attention than any thing else; and next to it, that of English Church Reform. Not a word appears, in any of the papers in our possession, relative to the Company's Charter.

April 1st. Arrived At Liverpool; Dorothy, Garrock, from Bombay.

April 2nd. Arrived at Deal; Earl of Eldon, Theaker, from Bombay.

April 9th. Arrived at Gravesend; Mulgrave, Coulson, from Bombay.

Do. Arrived At Liverpool; Huddersfield, Noaks, from Bombay.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

We repeat again, that the present Cabinet arrangement is but temporary. It is probably thought—indeed the ministerial journals confess the opinion—that all Mr. Stanley's talents will be wanting—to bring through the West India Bill; and in this instance, as in every other, the Right Hon. Gentleman is to do nearly the whole work of the Cabinet—a pleasant condition of being almost the only man of talent in the administration; indeed, we may say, absolutely the only disengaged man of talent. Mr. Lord Brougham is properly occupied with the business of his court and his law reform, and Mr. Spring Rice has quite enough to do to labour in the interior of the Treasury to bring both ends to meet. The rest are in intellectual stature, though not in frankness of manners and kind dispositions, upon a level with poor good-natured Lord Goderich, who has been at length turned adrift. We certainly are not without some compensation at rejoicing in the fall of a nobleman who, we believe, never wilfully inflicted pain upon any one. By Lord Goderich, as has been the practice for some years in the politics of this country, false estimates of the talents of particular men are put forward as arguments and pledges, it becomes a duty to call attention, not without exultation, to the exposures of the delusion as they occur. Let those who can remember but eight short years ago, belink them of Mr. Frederick Robinson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the financial idol, set up by Mr. Canning and Lord Liverpool, the flattered of Mr. Brougham and Mr. Huskisson, and the positively worshipped of Mr. Grant, Lord Palmerston, and the whole crew of economists; less effort will bring back the time when Viscount Goderich was the Atlas to receive Mr. Canning, the first Lord of the Treasury, of all the burden of the financial duties of that highest station; and at length we find the Noble Lord actual Prime Minister, his suffragan colleagues being Mr. Huskisson, Lord Dudley, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Grant; but it is needless even to recapitulate the omni-buses. Now none so poor to do him reverence—now actually deemed unfit to hold an efficient office in that Cabinet in which Mr. Grant governs India! and Lord Palmerston actually holds the office of Foreign Secretary!! Now is there no instruction to be deduced from the demonstration of the shocking fraud practised upon the public, in the case of Lord Goderich—from the confessed fact, that an incompetent person has actually managed the finances of the country from 1823 to 1827, has been prime minister, in 1828, and has been two years and a half invested with the power of throwing the colonies into confusion? Yes, surely, there is much valuable instruction in the disclosure.

The Ministerial plans relative to the English Church Establishment are as follow:—The revenues of the bishops are to be equalised. All pluralities are to be effectually done away with. Tithes are to be commuted. A number of trifling ligings are to be consolidated, of which description it is said there are no less than thirty in the City of London. The deaneries and chapters yet remain to be decided upon. The Church property in this country has been found to be enormously overrated, and the report of the Ecclesiastical Commission, which will shortly be laid before both House of Parliament, is most full, and complete on this head.—(News.)

The account of the late battle before Oporto is of such a description, as to revive a belief that the cause of Donna Maria is not yet by any means hopeless.—The accounts, however, are upon the whole exceedingly chequered and various, and preclude any thing like confident prediction either way. The moral consequences of the recent victory seem to us likely to be more striking than the mere military ones, especially if it depress the spirits of the Miguelite force as much as it appears to have raised those of its opponents. We must confess that the mere ability to keep Oporto goes with us—and by this time with the

public—for nothing; and if some early offensive operations cannot be undertaken by the army of Don Pedro, public attention will again relapse into the apathy from which the recent smart conflict has served in some degree to raise it. On the other hand, if this could be done, the salutary consequences might be both immediate and striking. We have heard, indeed, a strong military opinion from the spot, that if Marshal Solignac could be induced to attack Villa Nova with 5,000 men he would be sure to carry it.—(Globe.)

With regard to the Colonial Department, we must frankly express our hope that in the delicate questions which are now at issue with the colonists, the late Secretary for Ireland (a man of unquestionable talent) will be enabled to supply the only defect with which even his enemies charge him, by keeping a more sufficient watch over his own temper than he has done hitherto, either as an Irish Minister or as a Parliamentary debater. Let Mr. Stanley be but true to himself and to his own great powers, and there is no elevation which he may not, none which he must not, reach, nor any difficulty which he can fail of surmounting. Let him bethink himself of the suffering condition of the colonists,—of the already desperate state of their fortunes,—that the mortgages of most of them cover the fee simple of their estates, when taken at the very highest value; and then when called upon to coerce them which he must do ere long, let the Right Hon. Gentleman remember what a Noble Lord (Hobhouse) Under-Secretary in that office over which Mr. Stanley is about to preside, has been accused, we know not how justly, of too frequently forgetting,—viz., that anxious and distressed men, with irretrievable ruin gaping for them, whether they address him as individuals or as delegates from public bodies, have a right, if not to sympathy and indulgence, at least to mild and courteous treatment. The fortiter in re does not always demand a departure from the *suaviter in modo*. The West Indians have behaved absurdly, but as Mr. Stanley has them at his feet, he will lose nothing of his vantage-ground by avoiding to exasperate, offend, or disgust them. As to the appointments of Sir J. Hobhouse and Mr. Ellice, we see much reason to congratulate the country upon them both. The two Members are not only active men of business, but remarkable for sound judgment and manly firmness.—(Times.)

A meeting of the electors of Westminster took place yesterday evening at Richardson's Hotel, Covent-garden, for the purpose of taking measures to secure the re-election of Sir J. Hobhouse. Resolutions to that effect were proposed and agreed to.—Sir J. Hobhouse addressed the meeting in explanation of the circumstances under which he again solicited their suffrages. He said that if he thought there had been any thing in the office he had now accepted which would separate him from them, he should deem any acquisition paltry in his eyes if it involved such a condition.—(Cheers.)—There had been some misapprehension on the score of the office taking him out of London. He had no intention of quitting it whatever. It would no more move him from among his constituents, than it would be Mr. Stanley's duty to reside in the colonies because he had been appointed their Secretary. He said he supposed on the present occasion they should have another contest with his former opponent. On the late occasion he readily did not think he had behaved handsomely.—(Hear, hear);—but now, if there were a contest, it would be on different and fair grounds; of course they should go into it determined to win if they could, but in good humour, and he trusted nothing whatever would occur to make the fight unnecessarily disagreeable to one another.—(Applause.)—Sir John then retired, and the meeting broke up.—(Chronicle.)

APRIL 1.

In another part of our paper we have given the details of the affair of Sartorius, which must have been not less unexpected than mortifying to the worthy Sir John Doyle, who seems to have been suddenly placed in the same predicament as the Irish recruit, who called out to his corporal, "I've got a prisoner." "Bring him along then," said the corporal; "But he won't come," responded the recruit; "D—n him, then come alone without him;" "But he won't let me." This little incident will no doubt enliven the besieged garrison of Oporto, who from the want of provisions, and in the absence of amusing occupations, had been growing rather dull of late.—(Courier.)

The sudden and unexpected passing of the American Tariff Bill appears to have been effected by a very dextrous manoeuvre on the part of its supporters. It was first introduced in the Senate whilst Mr. Verplanck's Bill (the one introduced under the sanction of the executive) was before the House of Representatives; and the supporters of the existing tariff system appear to have expected that neither bill could be got through both Houses prior to the end of the session. However, on 25th February, the House of Representatives went into Committee on Mr. Verplanck's Bill; when it was proposed to strike out the whole of that bill, except the words "Be it enacted," and to substitute Mr. Clay's Bill, as it then stood, for a third reading in the Senate. The motion was carried, and the bill

was forthwith reported to the House, and read a third time, the following day, the 26th ult. The numbers who voted were—For the third reading, 120—Against it, 85—Majority, 35.—(Liverpool Mercury.)

Lord Althorp is canvassing actively for support in the Commons for his financial *exposé*. It is understood to be his intention to forego the window-tax, but to retain the inhabited house duty, with such modifications as may tend to relieve the middle classes from their present unequal share of the burthen.—(News.)

The result of the autopsy performed on the late Earl Dudley, has explained the cause of his mental malady. Two globules of water were found on the brain, the formation and gradual increase of which must have led to the derangement which terminated so fatally.—(Courier.)

APRIL 2.

The cause of the King of Holland's obstinacy although concealed for so long a period, is now the subject of general conversation in Holland and Belgium. He imagines that by giving up the sovereignty of Belgium he would expose his crown to imminent peril. There is yet a strong republican party in Holland, and King William fears they would find a pretext in his diminished sovereignty for reducing him to the rank of a Stadtholder. The Dutch funds keep up, notwithstanding that the merchants at the Hague are investing their money to a large extent in foreign funds, in the expectation that the enormous expenses of the Government must at no distant period compel a reduction of the interest. Above four hundred thousand pounds a week is, we are assured, sent from one house in England to purchase Dutch stock, which has the effect we have mentioned—viz. that of keeping up the price. The great abundance of money in London may now, as heretofore, prove no very advantageous circumstance for those who are embarking their capital in a foreign security, which can only maintain its present value so long as purchases are made with English money to support it.—(Globe.)

The Duke of Orleans, it is rumoured, will pay a visit to this country about the middle of the present month.—(Courier.)

In our harmonious Cabinet, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond, Mr. Stanley, and Sir J. Graham, are understood to take one side, Lords Grey, Althorp, and J. Russell, the other side. Lord Palmerston inclines towards the strongest, as a matter of course. Lord Goderich has nothing to say; Lord Holland does not interfere; and Lord Carlisle is not consulted.—(Albion.)

APRIL 3.

Another Lisbon Mail has arrived, but the dates of the advices do not come down so late as those last received. We however subjoin a communication from a Correspondent at Oporto, which although not news contains a very interesting account of the late actions. The relative conditions of the parties do not seem to experience any change. Don Pedro is contending with the resources of private individuals against Don Miguel with the resources of a monarchy. With respect to the population, the Portuguese appear to be really indifferent to either party; but, like all other populations in like cases, having no particular predilection for the King *de facto*, or the Queen *de jure*, they naturally side with the powers that be. If the Duke of Braganza could obtain a numerical superiority it does not appear at all likely that the installation of his daughter as Queen of Portugal would be opposed by the nation. But at present the Portuguese people are in a state of sluggish indifference. So long as the Duke of Braganza can repair his losses and recruit his finances with fresh supplies of men and money, he may retain possession of Oporto. But to make a successful advance, it is absolutely necessary that he should receive considerable reinforcements. In the mean time, all the chances of war, and of the progress of opinions, are in his favour, and against Miguel.

No further information has been received at the Portuguese embassy relative to the dispute between Admiral Sartorius and the Ministers of Don Pedro; but little doubt is entertained as to the amicable arrangement of that affair. It appears that Don Pedro, who made no allowance for the bad condition of his fleet, had listened to the insinuations of the enemies of Sartorius, and imagined that the Admiral had not done so much as he ought to have done with the force under his command. Thus prejudiced against Sartorius, he had long since determined to remove him, and was only waiting for a favourable opportunity. We understand from two officers who have served under Sartorius, that no man could have effected more for Don Pedro, with the limited means at his disposal, than he has done; and of his personal energy they speak in the highest terms. For a period of three weeks Sartorius, whilst watching the enemy, was not once in bed.—(Sun.)

The conduct of the French Government in reference to the affairs of Turkey and Egypt, is in perfect contrast to that of another great Power. The utmost frankness in communicating its intentions and movements to Austria and Great Britain, and indeed its constant manifestation of a desire to act in concert with

our Minister, must be much more satisfactory to those Courts than the reserve and want of concert which have been complained of in reference to another party.—(Globe.)

We understand that orders have been given to equip with the utmost dispatch a fleet for Mediterranean. This is what we have taken the liberty of urging every now and then for the last two months. We hope it is not now too late to effect some good service. It is now well understood at the Admiralty that the Russian ships are not disposed to leave Constantinople, even with a favourable wind.—(Albion.)

The West India Proprietors, and others who are interested in the Colonies, have received an intimation of the determination of Mr. Stanley to carry into effect the leading points of the plan of his predecessor, for the abolition of Negro Slavery. There is not, we believe, any ground for expecting greater concessions from Mr. Stanley than were expected from Lord Goderich.—(Sun.)

Mr. Ellice has been appointed Secretary of War, but the Granville Act will not allow of his re-election for Coventry, or indeed, his election for any other place, whilst the petition against his return remains undecided on.—(Globe.)

The London Journals of Thursday reached us this morning, from which extracts will be found below. The Parliamentary business of the preceding night was not remarkably important. In the Lords, the Chancery Improvement Bills, and the measure for reforming the Irish Jury System, were advanced each a stage. In the Commons, the subject of the employment of children in factories, with a view to the abridgment of their labour, was discussed at some length, and a commission of inquiry, previous to any legislative interference, was agreed to by the very small majority of two, the numbers being, for inquiry, 74; against it, 72.

The announcement of the intended dispatch of a squadron for the Mediterranean is confirmed. The packet which was not to have sailed till Saturday, was suddenly ordered to proceed on her voyage, and the mail is to be conveyed by the *Malabar*, of 74 guns, one of the ships about to proceed to the Archipelago. (It is ordered to receive the post-bags on Saturday morning.) The Admiralty must have had dispatches of the utmost importance to convey to the Mediterranean, to justify the sending off the packet without the mailbags, and forwarding them by the slower conveyance of a line-of-battle ship.—(Albion.)

The *Herald* publishes in a Second Edition a letter, dated on board the *Orestes*, in the Douro, on the afternoon of the 26th March (received by the *Ann and Elizabeth*, which left Vigo on Friday last,) stating: that a French squadron had appeared off Oporto, consisting of two ships-of-the-line and one frigate, and were then standing in from the southward. Captain Glascock had gone off to communicate with them. The same letter mentions that Captain Wright had died, and that Major Sadler remained ill. It confirms the statement of the demands of Admiral Sartorius, who, if £20,000 are not paid him, threatens to take all the fleet to Guernsey, and sell the vessels; and adds, that Sir J. M. Doyle and Captain Crossbie had been allowed, after their arrest, to proceed to Oporto—Sartorius retaining their swords. We conclude that the French squadron is on its way to the Mediterranean.—(Albion.)

APRIL 5.

The prompt proceeding of Admiral Roussin at Constantinople has evidently been encountered on the part of Russia with considerable management and finesse. We do not, however, anticipate anything beyond a little exhibition of mutual jealousy on this occasion, it being quite obvious that whatever anxiety may exist in respect to the quarter from which the Sultan is to receive assistance, the ambition of Mehemet Ali and his warlike son will be bounded for the present, whilst from the very nature of things Turkish policy must be disposed to trust more of the after-game of influence and aid to France and Great Britain, than to either Russia or Austria. The accounts from this quarter will continue to excite great attention until unequivocal indications of acquiescence on the part of Ibrahim Pacha, and consequent retrograde military movements, demonstrate the conclusion of the struggle. The situation of the Sultan is deplorable in the extreme, and at this moment the Ottoman Empire exhibits one of the most striking proofs ever afforded of the ultimate fate of all unprogressive government, which never perceives the precipice that awaits it until too late, and then, perhaps, only hastens a melancholy catastrophe by attempting changes all at once which should have been the gradual accomplishment of ages.—(Globe.)

The quarterly statement of the Revenue calls for very little remark. The amount of the corresponding quarters ending 5th April, of this year and the last, differs £92,420 in favour of 1832, but the totals of the two years ending at the same date exhibit an excess of £290,386 in favour of that expired. The decrease both in the quarter and the year has been chiefly in the Post-office and Stamp duties, and the increase, £432,047, in the Customs. The Excise may be deemed nearly stationary. The fluctuations, although on the whole favourable, exhibit me-

thing beyond what is scarcely avoidable in the social working of a system of taxation so multifarious and extensive. The amount of exchequer Bills required for the current quarter £4,282,654.—(GLOBE.)

Considerable alarm has been produced among the proprietors of Bank Stock by some hints which have got into circulation, of the nature of those conditions under which they may expect to receive from the Government a renewal of their monopoly. It has been currently stated as one of those conditions, that a payment of the annual sum of £250,000 will be demanded of them; or, in other words, that they will be required to transact the whole business of the Government without any charge whatever. This intimation produced, of course, a material decline in the value of Stock. It may be stated, also, that it has not proved very acceptable to the monied interest at large, who are not to be reconciled to a monopoly by the mere circumstance, that the parties who use it are to pay a good round sum for the privilege. They feel, what in fact has been more than once adverted to, that one consequence will be an attempt on the part of the Bank to gain out of them the whole sum to be paid to the Government. What they seek is the abrogation of the monopoly altogether, at least so far as they venture to speak their real sentiments, which, with the fear of the emity of the Bank parlour before their eyes, they do not always venture to do.—(Times.)

His Majesty arrived in town on Wednesday morning, and soon after held a Court and Levee. Mr. Stanley kissed hands on being appointed Secretary for the Colonies, as did Sir J. C. Hobhouse on being appointed Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Ellie on being appointed Secretary at War, and Viscount Goderich on being appointed Lord Privy Seal. His Majesty then held a Privy Council, at which Lord Stuart de Rothsay and Sir C. Bagot were re-sworn. His Majesty gave audiences to Earl Grey, Sir J. Kenpt, Duke of Richmond, Right Hon. C. Grant, Lord Hill, and Right Hon. R. Grant, who laid before the King the proceedings of some courts-martial, and took his Majesty's commands on the same. The Levee was attended by the Foreign Ambassadors, Ministers, Chargés d'Affaires, the Great Officers of State and the Officers of the Household, and many other distinguished persons. The King left town in the evening for Windsor.—(Post.)

Lord Althorp has deferred his motion for the "General Commutation of Tithes" in England, till Thursday, April 18.—(Courier.)

The salary of Captain M. Berkeley, the new Lord of the Admiralty, is £1,000 per annum, with a free residence at Whitehall, and other advantages. The Gallant Officer's last service afloat was that of Flag Captain to Rear-Admiral Sir C. Paget, on board the *Semiramis* (24), on the Cork station, in 1831.

We understand that inquiries are making, under the direction of the Board of Trade, respecting the state of, and the circumstances affecting, our various home manufactures, for the information of Government, in reference to the commercial treaty now arranging, on the basis of mutual concession, between this country and France. In Sheffield, the Master Cutler has, for this purpose, been recently making enquires of several of the principal manufacturers. We learn that in the course of the negotiations France has displayed a disposition to receive Sheffield goods—cutlery and plated ware—on very favourable terms, as being a description of articles less likely than many others to interfere with the profits of their own manufacturers. If this be effected, Sheffield may reasonably calculate upon very important results, as it will be in the recollection of many persons how excellent a market France was for our goods previous to the war, when Sheffield houses had resident agents in Paris.—(Sheffield Courant.)

APRIL 6.

Mr. John G. S. Lefevre, appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, in the room of Viscount Howick, attended at the Colonial Office on Thursday, for the first time since his appointment.—(Standard.)

The Tories are in ecstasy with the expectation of defeating Ministers on Mr. M. Attwood's motion respecting the currency, which stands for the 19th inst. They expect to be supported by a great number of the Radical party. Ministers, however, appear to be equally confident of success.—(Sun.)

The Ministers threaten that if the East India Company do not take their "Paper of Hints," they will proceed without their acceptance. This is what is called a *black hint*.—(Albion.)

We are glad to perceive, by the *Scotsman*, that Sir Henry Parrell is likely to succeed Mr. Kinloch in the representation of Dundee.—(Globe.)

The Duke of Orleans, who intended to have visited this country several months ago, and who was only prevented, first, by the siege of Antwerp, and then by the necessity of meeting his family at reviews and fetes, in the north of France and Belgium, will very likely arrive in London on Wednesday. This visit, though probably connected with no very profound secret of any kind, will be sure to throw the whole diplomatic corps into a fit of anxiety and conjecture.—(Times.)

Great hopes are entertained that the powerful and comprehensive mind of Mr. Stanley may devise some plan for settling the embarrassing question which at present agitates the West Indies. The moral courage which his assumption of the office at this moment of difficulty displays, is at least of good augury for his success. The procrastination of the question of total abolition of slavery is in itself an evil. For the sake of the 800,000 negroes in the West India islands; for the ease and security of the hundreds of thousands whose subsistence depends on the tranquillity of our West India Colonies; and for the prosperity of the nation at large,

which can ill afford at the present time, the loss of the eight millions of revenue derived from our West India Colonies, it is become a matter of imperative necessity that the question should be decided. In one way, no doubt, it might be decided with little trouble; the knot, which it is found so difficult to untie, might be cut. Our colonies might be abandoned to the liberated negroes. That would be a short way of bringing matters to a conclusion. But if it be desirable that the horrors of the Jamaica massacres should not be repeated; if it be but just that the property of the planters should be protected; if it be expedient that the revenues derived by the mother country from her West India Colonies should not suddenly be lost; then, it behoves those to whom may be committed the conduct of this delicate question, to use the extreme of caution, lest, in attempting to do a great good, a greater evil should result. There is no greater mischief in legislation than in mistaking the desirable for the practicable. The philosopher in his closet may establish his political axioms on the immutability of abstract principles, without danger to the community; but the practical statesman must ever bear in mind not only what is fit but what is practicable to be done. The task of a Government is to adapt its proceedings not to what *ought* to be, but what is the actual state of existing circumstances.—(COURIER.)

The Westminster electors have exhibited their good sense and sound principles by again choosing Sir John Hobhouse for their representative. He is a straight-forward manly fellow, and deserves support. But, much as we admire the conduct of the electors, we must do justice to the elected, and state, that he does not owe his re-election to any assistance from the Government, but to his own vigour and integrity, and to the correct appreciation of his character by his constituents. The Government have been beaten in London, Sunderland, Cumberland,—in fact, in almost every place where a contest has arisen since the Reform Bill, during which period Sir John Hobhouse has twice fought their battle in Westminster, and twice triumphed. Ministers owe a great deal more to this gentleman than he owes to them. But our principal reason for noticing this subject is to warn the Ministers. The people of England are not ungrateful, and are anxious to support them against the vile Tory faction. The reformed House of Commons supports them from the same motives. Yet such is their want of tact and want of energy that with more means of successful maintenance of their position than any Ministry on record, they are almost always on the brink of ruin. We say this from no unfriendly feeling, for we should consider a Tory Government the greatest curse that could be inflicted on the country, as its only and speedy result would be a revolution.—(Times.)

A numerous meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society took place, on Thursday morning, at Exeter Hall, Strand; the Chair was taken by Lord Suffield. Mr. Buxton proposed the first resolution—"That the slaves had an undoubted right to immediate and perpetual liberty." He considered that the planter who had sanctioned such an odious traffic. His opinion was, that if there were slaves there could not be justice or religion. All the wealth of the world all the gold of the universe, could not compensate for the sufferings of the slave.—An individual, whose name we understand to be Currie, seconded the motion. He thought it would be to the interest of the planters themselves to abolish slavery. He expressed himself not unfavourable to the planters. He thought they had been traduced. He did not think their motive was precisely lucid. They had birth, education, habit, as an example to plead as mitigatory circumstances. He concluded by expressing his willingness to lay down £500 towards a subscription to remunerate the masters for the loss they might sustain.—The resolution was then put and carried.—Earl Fitzwilliam proposed the second resolution, an approval of the Bill to be proposed by Ministers on 23d April; and expressed his conviction that the masters had no right to compensation. He thought that the masters did not look so much to pecuniary motives as the loss of power and command they would sustain.—The Rev. J. Cunningham seconded the motion.—Lord Morpeth moved the third resolution.—Mr. Strickland, M. P., in seconding the resolution, expressed himself averse to gradual amelioration. It had been spoken of for the last thirty years, but he saw nothing like a change and in his opinion, they were now in a worse situation than ever.—The Rev. J. Burney moved a resolution for presenting a petition to both Houses of Parliament. He expressed his opinion that it would be dangerous to delay, and reverted to the observations made use of, as he said, by the Colonial Assemblies, that the late insurrection in Jamaica had been caused by the improper interference of the English public, and particularly by the Anti-Slavery Society. The West Indians, he said, were the only persons who opposed the emancipation of the slaves; they were the only parties that formed the barriers between the black man and liberty. The proprietors had no claim on them for pecuniary compensation. He undertook to say for the meeting their feeling was in unison with his.—The resolution was then seconded and carried; and a vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned.—(Sun.)

APRIL 8.

Hopes were entertained that the new powers with which Parliament has armed the Executive Government for the repression of crime in Ireland would strike a salutary terror into the minds of the factious and lawless portion of the community, and speedily restore society to a state of comparative security and peace, so that the necessity for the positive application of those unconstitutional powers might be averted. We lament to say that the daily accounts which we receive of the conduct of the organised conspirators against the welfare and safety of society in Ireland are little favourable to this humane and generous anticipation. There is too much reason, indeed, to fear that impending coercion will not supersede the necessity of that coercion which is immediate, active, and direct. This opinion, which the ac-

counts from Ireland sufficiently warrant, is confirmed, rather than weakened, by the Ministerial changes which have recently taken place in this country. The substitution of Sir J. Hobhouse for Mr. Stanley, as the individual upon whom the execution of the law is to depend, is not calculated to add any thing to its salutary terrors. The new Irish Secretary has already announced from the hustings his intention to administer the new law in the spirit of conciliation, which all past experience informs us will be to administer it in a spirit of hostility to the Protestants, to regulate whose conduct no new law was required, and of favour and partiality towards those, the repression of whose crimes was the only motive or apology for its enactment. The appointment of the Westminster Baronet as Chief Secretary for Ireland will, we fear, be fatal to that indirect influence which it was hoped the Bill of Coercion would have been found to possess. In the hands of a Minister whose only substantial and effective responsibility is to mobs assembled in front of the hustings at Covent-garden, whose only peculiarity of character is that of a more eager craving for popularity than his colleagues in office, popularity-hunters though they be, the new powers granted by Parliament may be a subject of dread to the Conservatives of Ireland, but to the associations of Whitefeet and Volunteers, to Captain Rock and Dr. Doyle, those powers must be a theme of derision, if they be not regarded rather as a presage of continued and progressive triumph.—(Post.)

It has been stated by some of our contemporaries that the President of the United States has refused to ratify the new tariff bill. On the contrary, he has given his assent to it, and the act comes into operation in January, 1834.—(Post.)

We subjoin from the *Courier Belge*, a most curious and entertaining account of the course of tactics said to be adopted by the King of Holland to baffle the two powers of Great Britain and France, who, of course, will be mightily disposed to acquiesce in so admirable an arrangement. The expense to the Dutch people of keeping up a strong army for so delectable a purpose, and the impediments to her commerce which even upon this scheme must be endured, seem to be taken into no more consideration than the possible indisposition of England and France to perform with patience the dignified parts assigned to them, just as if an Island of Java did not exist, or that a million of Dutch commercial property was not in British possession.—The following is the article in the *Courier Belge*:—"We are able to give, from the best authorities, the means employed by the Cabinet of the Hague to obtain the recall of the blockading squadrons which were off Helvoetsluis a fortnight ago. The recall is now certain for both the English and the French Admirals are absent on leave. The Dutch Government, immediately on the appearance of the squadrons, sent to London a special dispatch to Lord Palmerston. It stated that the King of Holland was resolved to order his army into Belgium if the squadrons did not withdraw. Thus the dispatch anticipated the threat that might be made of a new expedition of the French army into Belgium to compel this measure. The French army will enter that country, and the Dutch will retire immediately before it; but, as soon as the French army retreats one step the Prince of Orange will enter Belgium again, and soon thus the French will be obliged to remain in Belgium some indefinite time, which will, doubtless, not be agreeable to the English and the Germans. The proof that this was no bad expedient is that it succeeded, and the squadrons have retired; and, in fact, with the system adopted by the Great Powers since the month of November last, the method was infallible. The Belgian army is forbidden to fight. The Faebch are forbidden when they enter Belgium, even to pass the Dutch frontier. Acting on this new data, it is evident King William could not run any risk by the means which he declared himself resolved to employ to cause the indefinite occupation of Belgium, and this occupation was calculated greatly to embarrass the English Ministry. It has naturally preferred yielding to the menace of King William, and transferring the blockade into a show of some ships of the second class, sailing from Deal, and returning every day, without Admiral, and without instructions. It is to be observed that the same means may be employed by King William whenever he thinks proper. He remains, in fact, master of the resolutions of France and England. Is not this a powerful reason for Belgium to disengage itself from the bonds in which it is held by two powers, which are themselves by threats on the part of Holland so infallible as those we have just mentioned."—(GLOBE.)

The New York papers state:—"Rumour, with her thousand tongues, has sent forth a new version of the contemplated changes in the Executive Cabinet. The Washington intelligence of this morning confirms the previous announcement of Mr. M'Lane's probable transfer to the State Department, but assigns the Treasury to Mr. Woodbury, and the navy to Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia. The officers of Postmaster-General and attorney-General to remain in statu quo. The resignation of the Secretary of War is spoken of; and it is confidently said that Mr. Livingston will go abroad upon a foreign mission as soon as the *Delaware* can be fitted up for her reception; but, whether for France or England, is not yet ascertained. A general sweep among the *Bureaux* is also expected; from the head down to the nethermost extremities. An office (instead of a rod) is in pickle for Major Eaton."—(Chronicle.)

Mr. O'Connell announces his intention to resume the system of agitation in Ireland; in spite of the "Disturbances Bill." The *Pilot* gives

the following letter from the Hon. Member "Ireland," as Cebbett calls him: it is Monday last:—

MY DEAR BARRETT,—The die is cast. We are slaves. One more injustice has been committed towards Ireland. Let us now struggle for the double repeal: First—Of this new *Algerine Act*; Secondly—Of that Union which alone caused this Act to be passed. I feel the awful duty imposed on me by the Volunteers, and will endeavour to perform it honestly, at least, if not well. Announce to the people of Ireland that I intend on every Monday, whilst the *Algerine Act* continues, to publish a letter to them in the *Pilot*. I will, please God, begin on Monday next. I mean to take up in detail the necessary agitation in each county in Ireland. Our enemies shall not triumph over the people, nor put down the popular sentiment. We will agitate within the law, and without either moral guilt or legal offence. Call on the people to be quiet; to bear with patience this new indignity. Let them hope for better days, and better days must soon arrive. Give a caution to the atrocious Whitefeet. They have played the game which the enemies of Ireland wished ~~to~~ to play. The exhortation of every good or honest man is upon their crimes. The vengeance of God will, sooner or later, be visited upon their wickedness. How sincerely ought we not to detest the vilest of the vile Whitefeet—the last and worst of those villainous miscreants who have given strength to the enemies, and weakened the friends of Ireland. But still I do not despair of my country. No, even in the crimes which are committed against her there arises a hope that these crimes will accelerate their own punishment, and create thereby that state of things which will insure the speedy restoration of our national and constitutional independence. Believe me to be, very faithfully yours, DANIEL O'CONNELL. (Dublin Journal.)

APRIL 9.

In another column we are enabled to give the first Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland under the new Bill. This application of his newly acquired powers appears to have been somewhat unexpected; but this much is certain, that the quarter selected has long maintained a bad pre-eminence in the manifestation of all the disorders the Bill was constructed to repress. Such being conspicuously the case, it is not unlikely that it has been chosen with the view at once to the necessary repression of this disorderly local spirit, and to intimate to other quarters imbued with more or less of the same disposition, that the new Act will be found something more than a mere demonstration. A Proclamation applying equally to the Volunteers, the Trades' Union, and the Conservatives, is expected to appear this day. The Volunteers, we are told, seem somewhat astounded, but although we are no way partial to gagging bills without great and strong occasions, we apprehend the world, either of politics or common sense, will not lose much by the forthcoming silence of orators who abused the privilege of speech in so remarkable a manner as a portion of our Irish brethren of all these denominations. A great wit has ~~been~~ said that speech was given to man to enable him to conceal his thoughts; in which case it was perfectly unnecessary to many of the rascals to whom we allude, who have nothing worthy the name to conceal. The Conservatives for sophistication, the Volunteers for low and unmeasured abuse, and the Trades' Union for ribaldry and nonsense, may vie, we think, with the similarly gifted of all ages. A temporary cessation of these turbid overflows will not be, therefore, an unbearable evil, especially if it so regulate the powers of utterance in the interim as to produce a resumption of their employment with some attention to the undeniable fact, that however great the mischief occasionally produced by fallacy, fustian, heat, and rancorous misrepresentation, they never effected permanent benefit to mankind since the world began.—(GLOBE.)

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated April 7:—"The Lord Lieutenant has already exercised the powers confided to him by the Bill for the suppression of disturbances and dangerous associations in Ireland. The subjoined proclamation, applying the provisions of the Bill to the county and city of Kilkenny, appeared in the *Dublin Gazette* of last night. It is stated that a proclamation will appear early in the present week, prohibiting the meetings of the Volunteers, the Conservatives, and the Trades Union:—

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND. ANGLESEA.—Whereas by an act, intitled "an Act for the more effectual suppression of local disturbances and dangerous associations in Ireland," it is amongst other things enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, at any time after the passing of the said Act and from time to time during the continuance thereof, as occasion may require, to issue his or their proclamation, declaring any county, county of a city, or county of a town in Ireland, or any portion thereof, respectively, to be in such a state of disturbance and insubordination as to require the application of the provisions of the said Act. Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, do, by this our proclamation, in pursuance of the said Act, declare the county of Kilkenny, the county of the city of Kilkenny, the city of Kilkenny, and the liberties of the said city, to be in such a state of disturbance and insubordination as to require the application of the provisions of the said Act. And we do, by this our proclamation, warn the inhabitants of the said county of Kilkenny, the city of Kilkenny, and the liberties of the said city, to abstain from all seditious and other unlawful assemblages, processions, confederacies, meetings, and associations, and to be and remain in their respective habitations at all hours between sun-set and sun-rise, from and after Wednesday the tenth day of April instant, of which all justices of the peace of the said county and county of a city, constables, peace-officers, and others whom it may concern, are to take notice. Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, this 6th of April.

ROSSE, Wm. McMAHON, Wm. SAUKIN, JOHN RADCLIFFE, JOHN DOHERTY, F. BLACKBURN, R. H. VIVIAN.

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